

IMMIGRANTS SEEKING SOUTHWESTERN STATES

Texas, Arizona and California Absorb More Than All the Other 48 States.

(By Science Service.)

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Feb. 8.—During the last 15 years Texas, Arizona and California have absorbed more immigrants than the other 45 states, and the far west today witnesses an increase in its colored population far in advance of a normal growth.

This is the announcement of Elliot G. Mears, professor of economics and director of the Race Relations Survey with headquarters at Stanford university. Professor Mears has studied race relations and problems several years.

Of the newcomers to the United States, 40 per cent of all who remained were Mexicans. During this period more Japanese, Chinese, Italians and Greeks left the country than arrived. The largest group was shown by Canadians, Irish, Mexicans, Scandinavians and Scotch.

In the past, Prof. Mears pointed out, Orientals have settled largely in California because of its proximity and the ease with which they could enter agricultural occupations. But now the Japanese and Chinese, while better truck gardeners than their nations, are moving to the cities because of their dissatisfaction with low farm wages.

The Filipino is replacing the two major Oriental races at a rate surprisingly high.

Professor Mears said that while the smuggling in of Chinese and Japanese is being checked, this is of little significance. It means only that those two sources are being checked, not that the illicit entry of other nationals is being stopped generally. Many Europeans enter along the Atlantic seaboard because of the ease with which they can be landed.

As a social charge on California communities the Mexicans has proved the greatest burden. He has no organization and last winter the Mexican colony at Los Angeles became so demoralized that other social work programs were temporarily set aside while aid was dispensed to the Mexicans. This is in sharp contrast to Japanese and Chinese communities which seldom if ever seek aid from the whites.

Professor Mears pointed out that the quota does not apply to the Mexican now and that he may cross the border legally in unlimited numbers, but because of the federal fees approximately \$20 for each entrant, many enter illegally.

Canadians likewise have found the western United States their promised land. About 100,000 have moved into industrial communities in the northwest states and agricultural communities of California

since the war.

"The immigration to the Pacific Coast from the northern and southern neighbors of the United States and those from Pacific points is peculiar in that it does not cross the continent to eastern cities," said Professor Mears. "On the other hand 10 per cent of the European immigrants come on west to make their new homes."

"The Filipino, while entering in smaller numbers than other races, is represented on every boat arriving from Hawaii. He is a peace-loving individual and generally willing to do a day's work for comparatively low wages. He bids fair to take the place of Japanese and Chinese on the ranches."

During the coming decade the nation may well expect to see other radical shifts in the sources of America's immigration. Professor Mears declared. The old world sends fewer, comparatively, while fresher, younger people from the Americans turn their eyes toward this republic.

DECLARES HINDU NOT WHITE; MUST LEAVE AMERICA

PORTLAND, Ore.—The career of Bhagat Thind as an American is "illegally." This decision of the Supreme Court naturally disturbed the test case shut out all Hindus from Indians in America (not, of course, very numerous) who had reason to believe the validity of their American citizenship, and it brought consternation to certain American women who are married to Indians. One of these tells her story in the New York "Nation."

On February 13, 1923, the United States Supreme Court decided that a Hindu is not a white person within the meaning of the statute, and, therefore, cannot obtain citizenship in this country.

This is the ruling case in a question of this sort. It was brought in Federal Court here by United States District Attorney Humphreys shortly after Bhagat obtained his final papers. Natives of India had begun filing for citizenship all over the country and the Department of Labor was anxious for a ruling on the question because objections had been raised.

At that time Judge Wolverton overruled the district attorney's motion, following decisions made previously by the other Federal courts.

The Attorney General appealed the

case and the Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco from which it went to the United States Supreme Court. The Supreme Court upheld Humphrey's contention.

Bhagat is a native of Amrit Sar, Punjab, India. He was 29 years of age, when action against his citizenship began. The Hindu entered the country at Seattle on July 4, 1913. Six months' service at Camp Lewis, Wash., during the war are credited to him and he emerged from the service with a sergeant's rating. His service record was marked "excellent."

Without a Country.

By a recent decision of the Supreme Court in Washington a native of India is not eligible for American citizenship. The State Department therefore draws the conclusion that those American judges who, for many years past, have been admitting Indians (East Indians) to citizenship "did not know the meaning of the United States immigration laws," and so these judges from all "parts of the United States acted

"illegally." This decision of the Supreme Court naturally disturbed the Indians in America (not, of course, very numerous) who had reason to believe the validity of their American citizenship, and it brought consternation to certain American women who are married to Indians. One of these tells her story in the New York "Nation." Mrs. MARY K. DAS states that when she married her husband, a Hindu, he was duly naturalised American citizen. He had lived in the United States for eight years and had travelled over the world with an American passport. He was informed before marriage that his wife could not be in danger of losing her citizenship since the United States would never apply a Supreme Court judgment retroactively. This assurance was without foundation. Mrs. Das now tells us how she stands before the American law as interpreted by the highest tribunal. She is refused a passport for Europe on the ground that she is no longer an American, having forfeited her birthright by marrying an alien who, although holding credentials of naturalisation, is now ineligible for citizenship and must, by reason of race and colour, remain so. Mrs. DAS

is further informed that "Hindus who are deprived of their American citizenship revert to their former British status." But the British law declares that a subject who willingly renounces British nationality, by naturalisation in any other country, cannot revert automatically to British citizenship: he must regain his status by due process of law, after having lived at least five years in some British territory. But mark the dilemma: without a passport, to which there is no legal claim, neither Mrs. DAS nor her husband could reach British territory in order to begin to qualify for naturalisation. The Indian in the case is disinherited of two worlds. He is a man without a country.

BRITISH IMMIGRATION QUOTA INCREASED

Law in Effect April 1, 1927, Subject to Change by the President, Based Upon Nationality. Excludes All Africans and Asiatics—Law May Be Amended

By GEORGE P. THACKREY
In the New York Sun

The world's most progressive band of emigrants—the United States—is facing its greatest crisis in the problem of the flow of peoples. Its most radical departure, a conditional Federal law to discriminate for the first time among Nordics in favor of the British in immigration, is in the hands of one man—the President. This one-man option will be based upon the findings of six other men, who, to date, have found little but chaos and have begun the descent of their statistical Everest.

For Congress has declared itself against the "melting pot" idea, against indigestible material, against a "world asylum," against maintaining 54,000 aliens as public charges, against more than 1,000,000 deportable aliens in this country.

But, more important yet and still more confusing, Congress has passed a racial "protective tariff" which on July 1, 1927, subject to proclamation by the President on April 1, automatically would restrict annual immigration to a total of 150,000, trebling England's quota, doubling that of Russia and Italy, cutting Germany by three-fifths, reducing Norway, Sweden and Switzerland by two-thirds, and diminishing the Irish Free State's quota by

estimates of the sensational "national origin" provision of the immigration Act of 1924.

Based on 1890 Census
Clearly Favors Nordics

The provision, known as the Reed amendment, but amended so many times that it must be accorded a communal legislative parentage, was added to the Immigration Act in the feverish atmosphere of a conference between Senate and House committeemen. Twice rejected in the House through opposition based on discrimination against Germany in immigration, it was finally accepted after many disagreements on the basis of "this law or nothing."

"This law" happened to be the pet of Congress. It was passed. It provided for exclusion of Japanese, thus extending the "no admission" sign to virtually all of Asia and banning half the world's population. It also regulated immigration on the annual basis of 2 percent of each nationality according to the census of 1890, the first great move to favor the Nordics by basing immigration quotas on a census of this country taken before the great influx from Southern Europe for the quarter century preceding the World War. These changes were to be immediate, and overshadowed the little indefinite clauses that provided for a different basis in the future.

This future was three years away. Now it is but a few months' distant and is creating a campaign furore that is expected to cause an eleventh-hour stir in the short session of Congress this fall.

The principle of the national origins provision is to base immigration quotas on the proportionate numerical strength of nationalities in the population of the United States and depart entirely from the number of aliens in this country in any particular year as a standard. Thus, the Mayflower alone brought enough emigrants from England to give that country credit for more than a million inhabitants through the generations of descendants, under the origins clause. But the Italians, who came by the hundreds of thousands around the beginning of the present century, would get credit only for those thousands and the few descendants of the only other generation since that time. It would regulate immigration of the future not upon recent immigrants, but upon the national ancestry of the entire population.

But the obvious confusion of an attempt to separate such a mixed population as that of the United States into its national origins is heightened by the indefinite conflicting clauses of the origins provision itself, which reads, in part:

"Such officials shall, jointly, report to the President the quota of each nationality, determined as provided in subdivision (b), and the President shall proclaim and make known the quotas so reported. Such proclamation shall be made on or before April 1, 1927.

"If the proclamation is not made on or before such date, quotas proclaimed therein shall not be in effect for any fiscal year beginning after the expiration of the proclamation. . . . If for any reason quotas proclaimed under this subdivision are not in effect for any fiscal year, the quotas for such year shall be determined under subdivision (a), of this section."

That is, if the national origins provision does not become operative the existing arrangement shall continue, but shall be subject to change every year, upon proclamation by the President, giving ninety days' notice.

Puts President into Conflicting Roles

The confusion resulting from the mandatory terms of the first paragraph requiring determination of national origins quotas, a report on the same to the President, and a Presidential proclamation by April 1, 1927, in juxtaposition to the "if" clause of the second paragraph has baffled Government department experts. The President is delegated as a mere orderly in the first and clothed with power as a dictator in the second.

Taking advantage of the wording, several members of Congress opposed to the provision have introduced bills to repeal it. Representative Sabath, Democrat, of Illinois, who twice successfully led opposition to the measure but was overwhelmed by the final compromise on the entire law, is making an issue of such a move to repeal and has announced he will press for action on it at the short session this year.

The trend of the change the law would bring about is obviously in favor of the British and against Germany, from which countries the bulk of our immigration comes. The Secretaries of State, Commerce and Labor, delegated in the law to gather data on the feasibility of determination of national origins, have designated two experts from each department, composing an Immigration Census Board, which is now busily engaged in what appears to be an almost hopeless task. If the national origins provision becomes operative the new immigration quotas will be determined by this board of six, which will have its report ready for presentation to the President before Congress formally convenes in December.

Half the Population of British Descent

Here is how the British would be favored:

Only 80,000 immigrants came into the present area of the United States within the first two and a half centuries after America was known. This number grew to 1,000,000 in 1740. There was little immigration from then until 1790 and that was almost exclusively from the British Isles. The first census in 1790 recorded a population of 3,929,214, most of these being descendants of the original 80,000, which again was predominantly British. From these, according to estimates by the United States Census Bureau, have descended half of our present population.

Thus, even if Britain had allowed no more of its people to come here since the Colonies declared independence 150 years ago, the British would be entitled to nearly one-half of the United States immigration total if based on national origins. Census Bureau estimates credit all other nations combined with making up less than 15 per cent of the descendants of Colonial stock (census of 1790), of which Germany had 5 and the Netherlands 3 per cent.

A quota of 85,000 to 90,000, then, would be a conservative one for England and North Ireland, which, under the present law, are entitled a quota of 34,007, as proclaimed by the President after the enactment of the Act of 1924.

African Immigration Shows Slight Increase

Washington, Sept. 27th — During the month of July, 1924, 78 African blacks entered the United States as against 75 who departed, under the rules and regulations of the U. S. Bureau of Immigration. The increase of three incomers brings the total number of African entrants for the fiscal year up to 894, as compared with 865 who departed for their former homelands, a total of 29, who have remained permanently in the United States.

Color and World Migration

THE People, a weekly published at Lahore, in its issue of July 25, prints the following report of a speech delivered by L. Lajpat Rai at the World Migration Congress in London during the last week in June:

I am here to express the point of view of Asia in general and of India in particular, and as I am the only speaker for that vast beehive of humanity, I hope you will in the matter of time show me somewhat greater indulgence than perhaps you may otherwise be inclined to.

Let me tell you most candidly that the questions with which you are dealing are perhaps among the most important of those which are going to influence favorably or otherwise the cause of peace in the world. It is perfectly true that Asia is just now in a condition of subordination and her voice does not count for much in the affairs of mankind. But it must not be forgotten that this was not always so and there is no guaranty that it is going to be so for a very long time. It will be a short-sighted policy then, which is not likely to further the cause of humanity at large, including that portion of humanity which resides in Europe and America, to ignore the interests and rights, even sentiments and prejudices, fears and hopes of the peoples of Asia.

Our complaint against you is not that you do not open the doors of your countries to us unreservedly but that you have in the past two centuries, by the use of political, military, and economic weapons, not only compelled us to work for you on your own terms but that after we have labored for you and given you of our best, you have thrown us out most mercilessly, and added insult to injury. If you will look at the history of emigration from India during the last hundred years, you will find that the majority of our emigrants were taken to different parts of the British Empire and to some foreign countries by a system of indentured labor, which was hardly distinguishable from forced labor, and men and women were taken to Natal, Fiji, Guiana, the West Indies, and later to other places. At the time certain promises were given to our people of being allowed to settle on terms of equality in the countries of immigration, which are now being abrogated on various grounds, some of them seemingly substantial and others patently unsubstantial. Even now we have no desire to thrust ourselves on any country whatsoever. We have compelled our Government to abolish indentured recruitment and we have also placed on the statute book an emigration law which forbids the emigration of labor without the permission of the Government and the Indian Legislature. We perfectly recognize the right of all self-governing states and communities to regulate immigration into their countries, but what we insist upon is that those of our people who have already settled in other countries, particularly where they were taken under certain agreements and certain promises, and the descendants of those settlers should be placed in a position of equality with the other people of those countries. The anomaly of the present position is that while the white people of the world demand their right to exclude non-white people from the countries of which they have taken possession by one means or another (sometimes even by force or fraud) they themselves want complete freedom to move about wherever they find it profitable to do so. These rights they enforce by the use of the political and military powers that they possess. Let me illustrate what I mean by referring to the conditions regarding my own country.

We are not only being excluded from the United States, South Africa, Canada, Australia, and other countries but our men who have gone to settle there quite lawfully are being turned out from those countries under different pleas, of inferior civilization, insanitary habits, and lower standards of life. What this is being done in the interests of white labor, the white governments are forcing upon us their own skilled labor to the detriment of our people. It comes to this: heads you win, tails we lose. You will not have our skilled labor, but you will thrust your own skilled labor on us. Now, may I ask you if this is not unfair, nay, cruel? I put it to you, would you tolerate this if you were treated accordingly? You may take it from me that although we are at present helpless to remedy this state of things and to maintain our rights, we cannot be expected to bless such a system and to tolerate it for a long time. How long is this to continue? If continued unchecked, it can only end in disaster, the responsibilities of which will be entirely upon your shoulders. We do not want to encroach on anyone's rights provided no one else encroaches on ours. If the white countries of the world can exclude us, our skilled and unskilled workers, we insist on having the same right to exclude others.

We have, gentlemen, heard a great deal about civilization, standards of life, and other things. I have no desire to retort,

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tion which has invented submarines, bombs, and poison gas. Let us come to some harmonious and brotherly understanding which will advance the cause of humanity and peace. Asia wants nothing but justice and fair play. If you refuse it, you refuse it at your peril, which may not be imminent, but which nothing can prevent. Now, this is not the language of a threat, it is a plea which I submit to you in all humility and respect and with the greatest good-will. There is an undercurrent going on in the colored world which is bound to subvert the existing order of things if you do not look ahead.

Let me also say one word about the distinction which is being made between political and economic grounds. The line of demarcation is very thin. The colored world thinks that your political leaders use the political weapon, and your labor leaders use the other. For the colored people of the world there is not much to choose between the two, as the result under either plea is their subordination, exploitation, exclusion, and segregation. The subject you are dealing with is of the greatest importance. Do not play fast and loose with it, but develop a policy which is considerate and humane. We of Asia will help and cooperate with the greatest possible good-will.

Immigration - 1926 I.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

LABOR'S STAKE IN EMIGRATION

FROM THE WORKERS' POINT OF VIEW the World Migration Congress at London "marks another stage in labor and Socialist development." It is claimed, but some English journals point out that the Congress failed to reach any very definite conclusions and assure us that any meeting to consider the subject of world migration which had been organized by the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor and Socialist International could never pronounce authoritatively on the question. For instance, one resolution declared that "economic reasons alone should weigh" in decisions on migration, but the London *Daily Telegraph* points out that both religious and political reasons have often played a big part in such movements. Then, too, "the racial questions involved are often of much greater importance in the long run than the economic." But economic policy weighs heavily in one case, for this London journal notes that America's restriction on immigration through the quota law has been the result of the trade-union policy of maintaining the standard rate of wages.

What is more, it believes that the new American immigration policy is founded partly on the fact that the United States will soon cease to be a food-exporting country if the rate of increase in the population continues. America is not willing now to open her doors again to the races she regards as providing the less desirable settlers, we are told, and all European nations with surplus populations are affected by this drastic change of attitude by the United States. Meanwhile the new policy is being adopted in some of its more important aspects by the leading British Dominions, and we read:

"The doctrine of a 'White Australia' was sturdily upheld, as we should have expected, by the Australian delegates at the Congress, and in reference to the comments of certain other members the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth has declared that Australians are unanimous in their adherence and

can admit no compromise whatever. Mr. Bruce says that no slight is intended on any race or color, but Australia has realized that the mingling of races is not in accordance with her traditions and aspirations, and would result in disaster. This determination is not the result of racial prejudice. The importance of keeping the race from the deterioration which waits upon the mingling of color is far above prejudice. Again, it is a sound political maxim that it is dangerous in the highest degree to admit in a homogeneous community the growth of other large communities which do not assimilate with the main stock and which have totally different cultural ideals. Trouble inevitably flows from that sooner or later. It may well be that the Australian Labor party is moved principally by the economic argument and by the fear of admitting to rivalry with themselves races which have a much lower—as they regard it—standard of living. With them that consideration sweeps all others aside, and the 'solidarity of Labor' can never be more than an empty phrase to those with whom this is one of the pillars of their political and economic faith."

From the British standpoint, as represented by *The Daily Telegraph*, it is disappointing that various schemes of settlement have moved so slowly, in view of the vast surplus population in Britain and of the empty spaces overseas which call for settlers. True, says this newspaper, there are welcome signs of more rapid movement, but even so "it sometimes looks as though we shall have to wait for the effects of a fast falling birth-rate to declare themselves before the magnitude of the problem is sensibly relieved."

America's restrictions on immigration, it is then remarked, have been the result of the trade-union policy of maintaining the standard rate of wages at the high figure they attained during the war. The amazing prosperity of the United States has enabled this to be done in spite of the fact that there has been a large migration of colored labor from the Southern States to the Northern industrial centers, which is a new feature in the economic life of America, this newspaper points out, and it continues:

"Yet it is the racial problems involved which have had the greatest share in shaping the recent immigration policy of the United States. Americans were startled by certain disquieting facts as to their population which were disclosed during the war. They discovered that their robust faith in their country's power of assimilation had not been wholly justified. America was not assimilating the large masses of immigrants which had been pouring through her open ports, and she therefore shut her front doors completely to Asiatics and almost completely to Southern and Eastern Europeans, and only left a small postern gate open for the Northern Europeans. Americans do not want their main blood-stream to become more mixed than it already is; they do not wish what are called the Nordic elements to be further diluted, believing, as they do, that these are the best strains. Disraeli used to say, 'All is race.' That is an exaggeration, but to ignore race as of small account is almost criminal in the light of modern scientific knowledge. There were uncomfortable moments at last week's Congress when an Indian delegate bluntly said that 'it was good-by to the solidarity of Labor' if the white races adopted a policy of 'segregation and exclusion of the colored races.' That came as a cold douche on the sentimental notion that all the races of the world can be brought into an International Federation of Trade Unions."

A labor organ, the London *Daily Herald*, remarks that since Malthus wrote his essay on population, soon after the French Revolution, apologists of the present system have found it easy to assume that the poor are poor because the wealth of the world is not sufficient to provide a better living for them. But it adds:

"All the time economic and industrial developments have destroyed the thesis upon which Malthus based his work. The standard of life has increased steadily since he wrote. Socialists know that most of the problems of wealth production have been solved, and that it would be possible almost immediately to double the standard of life under which the masses of European workmen live, if only the community were organized upon a rational basis.

"America is teaching Europe that she can give to her workpeople a standard of life at least 50 per cent. higher than the average standard existing in Europe. Americans believe not only in mass production, but in mass consumption. Salesmanship has among them been developed far beyond anything we know here. But even salesmanship would be of no use if the workers were not provided with the wherewithal to buy the things which their labor-power creates."

The Daily Herald wonders how even before the mine lockout the mine workers, or other workers in Great Britain, could purchase the boots and shoes and clothing that British factories produce. With so many millions living on, or even below, the border line of poverty, this newspaper declares, it is useless to produce anything like what British factories might turn out if their products could be sold. The Tory remedy for the unemployment which this and other causes produce is "Let them migrate!" and to this *The Daily Herald* retorts:

"Certainly the time is coming when large numbers of people will change their employment and shift their dwellings because of the change in economic circumstances. But, first of all, we must colonize our own land. First of all, we must offer to the hundreds of thousands of our industrial workers for whom no employment can be provided the chance of earning their livelihood in the countryside, which is now given over to game preserves and pleasures for the idle rich class.

"If the time should ever come when our country is really full up, then we shall find abundant space in the Dominions for

Canada, Australia and New Zealand have a point of view which must be recognized and the more we discuss these matters among ourselves, the better."

those who like to go there. But they must emigrate only on condition that they are not used to overcrowd the labor market, and thus lower the standard of life in those countries.



From The Weekly News (Auckland, N. Z.)

PEOPLING THE DOMINIONS WITH BRITISH STOCK

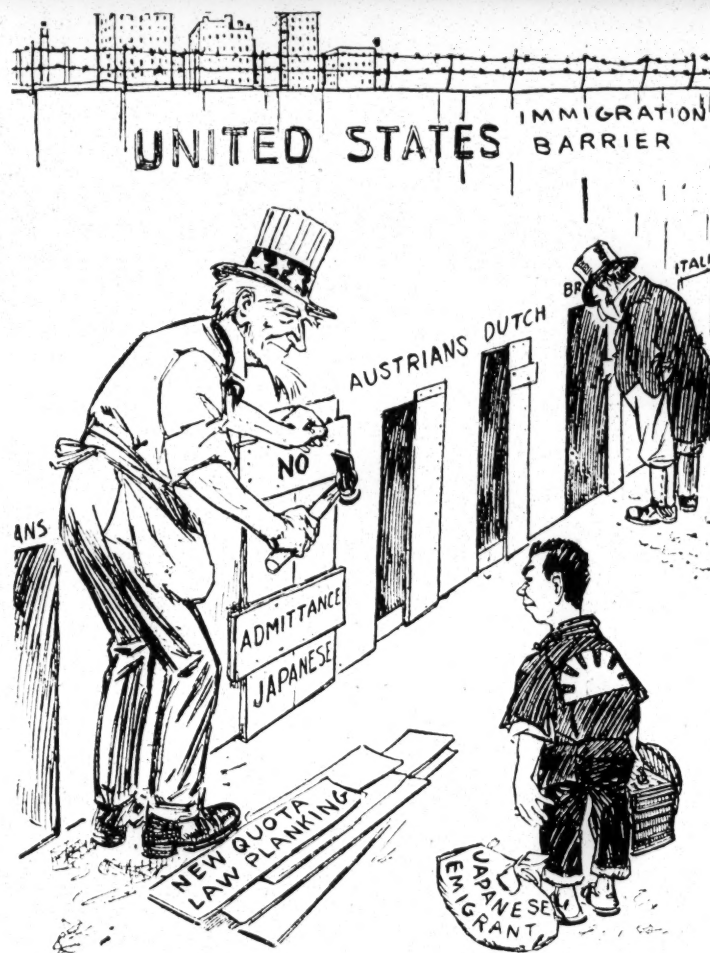
A sturdy family from the motherland about to settle in New Zealand.



A CANADIAN KICK

The time has come to stop Canada from being only a clearing-house for desirable emigrants to the United States.

—The Daily Star (Montreal).



AN ALLEGED REASON

UNCLE SAM: "As long as I am cutting down John Bull's space, I don't see how I can let you Japanese in."

—The Evening Times (Glasgow).

QUOTA SCATTERS RACIAL GROUPS

Alien-Born Becoming Naturalized — Business Based on Nationality Appeal to New Immigrants Is Affected

By EMERY DERI.

ABOVE the racial groups of foreign-born in the United States who cling to allegiances, languages, and tribal differences brought from abroad, dark clouds are gathering—harbingers of an approaching change.

Since the 1 per cent. quota law began to be applied to immigration the little cafés of the east side, each a meeting place for one or another of the various racial groups of this cosmopolitan city, have gloomily discussed the signs of decline in their respective colonies and the grim aspects of the future. After four years of restricted immigration the large foreign-born communities with their

different newspapers, special business enterprises and financial institutions are facing a crisis.

The stream of new immigrants that kept the ranks of the foreign-born population filled with fresh accessions has dried up; and the rising generation never sticks to the colonies formed by its parents. There are no new audiences for the foreign-language theatres, and no new readers for the more than 2,500 foreign-language newspapers published within the United States.

Aside from the death rate, which cuts wide swaths into the masses of our foreign population, the population of the "foreign quarters" are being lessened by the ever increasing

number of foreign-born citizens who are leaving the different linguistic ghettos for the open spaces of American life, where the horizons are wider and chances for success manifold. Business men and professional men, eager to save themselves from the approaching break-up which is threatening the solidarity of the quarters where the alien-born grouped themselves are making a new start among Americans by essaying to become integral parts of the actual American life.

Schools Americanize Children.

It is a well known fact that the members of every racial colony represent only the first generation of immigrants. Every attempt to preserve the second generation, the so-called junior class, for an alien-born community, has invariably failed even within such racial groups as the Jews, where religious ties are interwoven with racial links, or in the case of the Germans, where love and admiration for German culture and literature aided cohesion. Every girl or boy who attends American schools becomes lost to the racial community of the parents. The second generation does not want to be different from other Americans, and looks down upon the limited possibilities of the racial community's ghetto life.

But a considerable part of the foreign-born immigrants also can be regarded as lost to the "foreign quarters." Though there are no statistics available regarding the Americanization of immigrants—the adoption of American citizenship does not necessarily mean the immigrants' Americanization—it is observed that those immigrants who come to our shores under the age of 30 become Americanized so rapidly that after the lapse of a few years they depart from the sharply drawn limits of their racial group.

To the "lost" class may be added those immigrants who came here after the war and who represent a new type. Before the war and the practice of selective immigration the bulk of immigrants consisted of peasants and laborers almost without education; but these newer immigrants belonged in their homeland to that intellectual middle class which lost its fortune as a consequence of the war. These new immigrants arrive in this country with a considerable knowledge of English; they refuse to take an active part in the provincial and paltry community life of their racial groups and try to become Americanized as quickly as possible.

Racial Business Drops.

Thus in quarters that still use a foreign language the communities are

composed of older immigrants, around or above 40 years of age, who did not try to learn the language of the country, and of a thin upper stratum of business and professional men who are linked to the community by business interests. *New York* these foreign-language communities are cemented together by this upper stratum, for it has special concern in the longest possible preservation of the community. *9-5-26*

The aim of the business men of the communities using alien speech is to retard the influence of Americanization, to keep "as a privileged domain" their business with their compatriots and preserve it against competition from outside the community. *New York* business motives are often instrumental in keeping the community together. However, speaking broadly, one may say that foreign-born communities were held together by business services arranged especially for them. Therefore, the decline of businesses that depended on a particular racial clientele is the most significant sign of the decay of the "foreign communities."

As the first racial community commerce created by the ever-increasing immigration was steamship ticket agencies and the banking and money-forwarding business this has been the first to feel the shock of restricted immigration. Banking for foreign-born groups in the United States has declined considerably. A great number of banks, with an exclusively foreign-born patronage, and a still greater number of money-forwarding and steamship agencies have either closed their doors during the last four years or turned to other lines of trade that offer possibilities of expansion in the native field.

Many Yugoslav money-forwarding and shipping agencies have combined their former business with that of selling imported goods; others have ventured into enterprises not solely based on the patronage of their fellow-countrymen. Large Italian banks, eager to insure their future in due time, took interest in American banking by buying up the majority of shares of American banking firms.

Hungarian banks in New York City have transformed themselves, too. A few years ago there were four Hungarian banks and many Hungarian money-forwarding and steamship agencies in New York; today practically only one banking firm depends exclusively on a Hungarian patronage. The others have become American banks or have sold their business

to American banking institutions which continue them as branch banks. The small money-forwarding agencies simply disappeared as a result of greatly reduced immigration.

Alien-Born Adopt America.

The decrease of banks serving only his or that racial group throws light upon the changes in the business. While before and immediately after the war almost every immigrant sent part of his income to the old country for the amortization of the cost of a piece of land or of a house. That stream of American dollars to the native lands of the immigrants has dried up. Those newcomers who up to recently had intended to go back and invest their savings in a tract of land or a business of their own changed their resolution and decided to stay here. After the war many of them returned to their native land, lured by low exchange rates, but hurried back to the United States, after observing the desperate economic situation on the other side, and resolved never to leave again "the blessed soil of America."

Their attitude toward America and everything American changed simultaneously with that decision. Previously, they had had no interest in America; they had lived within the spiritual walls of their racial communities. Their interest in their adopted country came with the resolution to "stay here for good." Presently they drifted away from the closed world to their racial groups and augmented the number of those "lost to the alien community."

Immigrant Societies Diminish.

Another sign of the dispersal of racial colonies in the United States is the diminishing of the number of immigrants' societies and the decrease in the membership of the surviving associations. Analysis of various racial groups discloses that nearly all immigrants' societies are waging an uphill struggle against the indifference of their members or against the reluctance of others of their motherland to join their racial associations. The number of Italian societies has decreased considerably within the last few years. Other racial groups are complaining about the membership losses of their established associations.

Mutual benefit societies which acted as substitutes for insurance companies within the foreign communities are badly off. There are no new members to pay dues and with a large number of old members dying every year the time is approaching when the societies will be unable to pay premiums to the

families of the dead. Some of these benefit associations, having seen ahead the rock of bankruptcy, arranged with strong American insurance companies to take over their business.

Changed State of Mind.

The withdrawals from racial organizations and groups can be traced to two motives. One is that the speedier process of Americanization now authorized has caused wholesale desertions from the closed "nationality islands," and the other is that the interest of the foreign-born elements has turned from their own racial communities to the country generally. This shows that the decline of the foreign-born communities is explained by the changed state of mind of the immigrant, rather than by an actual decrease of the foreign-born element.

This discounting of the coming depopulation of the "nationality islands" or racial centres is perceptible in the nervousness prevailing among the foreign-language newspapers. Their circulation has not fallen off much as a whole since the quota law went into operation. Some have lost, but others have managed to hold their own. The publishers of the foreign-language newspapers, however, are not deceived by the fact that so far they have suffered little. They can see that the present stock of their readers is bound to diminish through the working of the death rate, which is almost twenty per thousand among the foreign-born who are over 25 years old. They know that the rate of mortality cannot be cheated.

Their only hope is that laws are not made for eternity and that Congress may be induced to change the ratios in the present Immigration act. For the last ten years the most important source of income of the foreign-language press has been the advertisements of their own people. The rate for advertising is not based on the fact that this or the other newspaper all but monopolizes the market among the racial group it represents, but is regulated by the paper's total circulation. A decrease in circulation would diminish advertisements. That, in turn, would mean nothing less for racial organs than a lessened reason for being.

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